





NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862.

LETTERS on business for the Principia should be addressed to J. W. ALDEN, the Publisher, No. 339 Pearl Street.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODELL, No. 339 Pearl Street.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor, because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

A letter for M. B. WILLIAMS, should be directed to the Office of the Principia. At the same place.

## THE PUBLISHER TO HIS PATRONS.

In assuming the publishing department of the Principia, it has been thought best to double its size and price, and make it a family newspaper that no family can well afford to do without. While we are aware that there are other papers of the same price, larger, yet we propose to compensate for this, by making up in quality what we lack in quantity. For instance, a weekly paper, made up from six issues of a daily, by the transfer of standing matter, necessarily prepared in great haste, must require a great deal of time and patience on the part of its readers, to wade through columns of words to obtain a few items of news. By dint of editorial labor we propose to avail ourselves of all the means of knowledge at our command, and give our readers the result of these labors, in a condensed view of passing events.

The present publisher being in full sympathy with the editor, no change will be made in that department, and William Goode'll will, as heretofore, continue to occupy the editorial chair, undisturbed, but assisted in the miscellaneous and news departments, by such talent as the financial condition of the paper may, from time to time, allow.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Samuel Wilde, the former proprietor, it will be necessary to conduct the business on strictly economical principles, not having his long and liberal purse to meet deficiencies, and donate the paper to those unable to pay.

It will also be necessary to add some two thousand new subscribers to the present list, in order to meet the increase of expenditures by the enlargement of its size, and the addition of a corps of contributors and correspondents which will embrace some of the best writers in the country, among the live men of the age.

As an inducement to the friends of the paper to make an effort for its increase of circulation immediately, we make the following

## SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. Old subscribers in arrears for two years, who will send us three dollars, shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

2. Old subscribers in arrears for one year, who will send us two dollars, shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the current volume, without additional charge.

3. Old subscribers who have prepaid for the current year, and who will send us the name of a new subscriber with two dollars shall be entitled to the enlarged paper to the end of the volume, and one copy of "Our National Charters."

4. Two dollars for a new subscriber, will pay for "The Principia" one year, and either of the following books, including postage prepaid: 1st, one copy of "History of Slavery and Anti-Slavery," or 2d, two copies of the "American Slave Code," or 3d, ten copies of "Our National Charters."

5. FOUR DOLLARS for two new subscribers, will pay for two copies of "The Principia" one year, and also one copy of the "Democracy of Christianity," in two vols., and two copies of "Our National Charters," including postage prepaid.

6. Any individual who will get up a club of not less than ten new subscribers for one year each, to be sent to one post-office, may retain one dollar each for commissions, and remit the balance.

7. Each new subscriber, including those above mentioned, will be entitled to one copy of "Our National Charters," postage prepaid.

J. W. ALDEN, Publisher.

## OUR NEXT NUMBER

It will be issued on THURSDAY, APRIL 3, or as much sooner as our friends will furnish us with the necessary funds.

If they are anxious—as we are—to have it issued without delay, let them lose no time in getting subscribers, and sending on the money.

In this terrible struggle with the slave power, we shall not be off on furlough, a single day after our friends will furnish us with the means of more speedy conveyance back into the battle-field.

## THE EDITOR TO HIS READERS.

In presenting the readers and patrons of the Principia with its first issue on an enlarged sheet, it may be proper to say a few words concerning the change. From the commencement of this publication, its friends have very generally regretted the smallness of its size, and have expressed strong desires for its enlargement, in order to make room for greater variety, and a more full and complete journal of news.

That change is now made by the new Publisher, Mr. J. W. ALDEN, who is well known to many of our readers as the enterprising and efficient publisher of the *Emancipator*, some years ago, when it was edited by Rev. Joshua Leavitt, now of the Independent. Because there is such a general and unprecedented spirit of inquiry and curiosity, because so many new inquirers have everything to learn, and are surrounded by so many conservative influences to beg and bewilder them, at a crisis when a prompt and correct decision, by the mass of the people, and their influence on the Government, are so essential to the salvation of the country. Whatever is to be done to this end, must be done soon.

To the past readers of the Principia, we need not tell what sentiments and measures it will advocate. For the information of others, we may say that we insist on the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, not merely nominally as a measure of pressing military and financial necessity, but more especially as a moral, religious, and political duty, too long neglected,

always binding, whether in peace or in war; a duty evident by the light of nature, commanded in the volume of Inspiration, recognized by the Declaration of Independence, and enjoined and provided for in the Constitution of the United States. Of all the Daily and Weekly papers that discuss the slavery question, we know of few, if any, that occupy precisely this ground of the Principia, though some of them seem beginning to approach it. Without disparaging or undervaluing the labors of others, on their own chosen ground, we are earnestly desirous of contributing our little, prosecuting our own work, on the ground which, to us, appears most solid and feasible. We receive letters from all parts of the local States, which assure us that the Principia is not alone in its convictions, and that its mission is not unappreciated. What we now ask, the assistance necessary to give our views a wide circulation.

But it is not on the slavery question alone, that a vigorous and steady application of the "first principles of religion, morals, government, and the economy of life" are now needed. If the slavery question were settled, to-day, it would but enable us to devote more time, labor, and space to other topics that greatly need our attention, and which are properly included in our plan. This enlargement of the Principia will, we hope, enable us to introduce a greater variety of interesting topics, even before the slavery question is settled. Whenever slavery shall be abolished, great and grave duties to the emancipated slaves, will require discussion.

The cause of Temperance, like the cause of emancipation, has long been suffering a sad declension: from the substitution of temporizing expedients for the efficient measures required by the first principles of the Temperance Reformation, so vigorously and successfully insisted upon, thirty years ago, but which are now almost lost in the oblivion of forgetfulness. We long for an opportunity to reproduce and republish, in substance, the great truths on that subject, that were found so efficacious, thirty years ago, but which would now be accounted novelties.

The promotion of pure religion, in all its parts and developments, but more especially in its application to social and political problems, presents a wide field for editorial enterprise, which, after thirty-five years of study and labor, appear to us, more fresh and inviting than ever. To the cultivation of this field, we strongly desire to consecrate the little remnant of life allotted to us, and to be useful, while we live.

Our friends who, from time to time, and especially of late, have warmly expressed to us their conviction of the importance of our labors, and their desires for the continuance of them, on a wider scale, are now presented with an opportunity of giving efficiency to their good wishes, by adding to the subscription list and the pecuniary resources of the Principia, in accordance with the very liberal proposals of the new publisher, Mr. Alden, or in such other ways as they may be able.

Particular attention is also invited to the plan of the venerable CHARLES STUART, in this number, for raising a fund in aid of the Principia.

We have no doubt that the Principia, like the *National Era*, can be made a self-supporting concern, yet, like the *National Era*, it needs a fund, supplied by its friends, to give it a start, in the first place, and making the requisite improvements.

WILLIAM GOODELL.

DR. CHEEVER A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE PRINCIPIA.

The following note, it will be seen, authorizes us to announce Dr. Cheever as a contributor to the columns of the Principia.

We congratulate our readers on this important arrangement.

My Dear Sir:

I received your note, while in Washington, informing me of the proposed change in the publication and enlargement of the Principia. I shall be rejoiced, and so will very many in our country, to see the principles you advocate, both Constitutional and Biblical, for the abolition of slavery, more widely circulated through a wider circulation of your paper. It will give me pleasure to contribute, so far as I am able, to its columns, and to its efforts in behalf of the rights of our country and the deliverance of the enslaved. I am most truly yours,

GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

REV. W. GOODELL, Editor of the Principia.

FUNDS FOR THE PRINCIPIA.

PROPOSAL OF CHARLES STUART.

Our hearty thanks are tendered to the writer of the following, for his timely and generous offer.

LORA, Feb. 1st, 1862.

Rev. Wm. Goode'll.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Your Principia of Jan. 2d, contains a letter which greatly delights me. It is addressed to you by a Pastor of a Congregational Church of Rockton, Illinois, and is dated Jan. 18th. I thank you for it, because it places one who to me is so fond of an everlasting and unchangeable Truth and Righteousness, according to God's own mind, as revealed in the Bible; and because I wish to send it to all the friends of the Principia, and to all who are interested in the cause of the oppressed.

That as soon as any other ninety-nine persons shall pledge themselves to subscribe one hundred dollars per annum to your Principia, I hereby solemnly promise to make up the number to one hundred persons, by myself subscribing \$10, so as to make up a total amount of \$1000, the Lord preserving my mortal life till then; and the sooner this proposal is fulfilled, the more will I please one who looks for the holy salvation of your noble country, but who dares not administer to its rampant crimes of hypocrisy, irreligion, immorality, pride and despotism.

G. STUART.

FROM A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Washington, Feb. 16th.—I regret that the Principia is under a temporary depression. It speaks so clearly and distinctly, bringing out everything as sharply cut as a cannon, that the most advanced and best informed, will miss it most.

THE CONSTITUTION AND SLAVERY.

While the discussions in Congress are daily demonstrating the necessity of a more thorough acquaintance with the Constitution in its bearings on Slavery and the Rebellion, it is cheering to notice that there are indications of a revived spirit of inquiry on the subject, among our intelligent and thinking citizens.

The following reaches us in the form of a printed circular, addressed to some of our Editors, by Hon. LUTHER C. CARTER, of Flushing, (L. I.) late Member of Congress from this District.

HERMITAGE, Flushing, Jan. 2nd, 1862.

To the Editor of the —

Sir:—Will you allow me to propose through the columns of your paper, the following subjects for friendly discussion among ourselves as neighbors?

We may thus, possibly, be enabled to arrive at a more just appreciation of our present difficulties, and judge more correctly of the justness of our cause. Yours truly,

LUTHER C. CARTER.

1st. (STATE) The principles upon which the government of the United States was established.

2d. The rights of the States under the general Government.

3d. The rights of the people to be protected by the general government, in the States.

4th. The powers vested in the office of President of the United States.

5th. The powers vested in the Supreme Court of the United States.

6th. The powers of the United States Senate.

7th. The powers and duties of the House of Representatives.

8th. Have the principles of the established government been violated, so as to infringe upon the rights of the States, or the rights of the people in any State?

9th. Have any of the States just cause of complaint in the least degree, authorizes the present rebellion?

10th. Has any State a right to secede, or refuse obedience to the Constitution, and laws of the General Government?

11th. What have been the causes which have produced the present war?

12th. Is human slavery right, under any principle of a republican form of Government?

13th. How can it be maintained under the Government of the United States?

14th. How can territory be acquired by the people of this country?

15th. How must territory be controlled while it remains in a territorial condition?

16th. Can slavery be established in a territory, under any principle of the National Government?

17th. Does not the principle of the Government ensure equal rights to all citizens in the territories?

18th. Have any portion of the people of this country been deprived of equal rights in any of the territories of the United States?

19th. Has the General Government any constitutional right to abolish the institution of slavery, in a State?

20th. Can the General Government protect slavery in a State, in any other way than by protecting the sovereignty of the people in their laws, and institutions, within the limits of such State?

21st. Have not a portion of the people in the several States, violated, by their act of rebellion, the Constitution and laws of their own States, and the Constitution and laws of the General Government?

22nd. Can any citizen who has violated the law, and holds himself in the attitude of open defiance to the Government, claim its protection, any further than that he shall have a speedy trial, and punishment according to law?

23rd. Was not the present rebellion instigated by the people, and those who would deprive them of such protection?

24th. Is not the present strife, between those who would sustain the constitutional freedom of the people, and those who would deprive them of such protection?

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The results are now witnessed in the decline and almost ruin of the Temperance Reformation.

We have briefly told a story now, for two reasons:—First, that the friends of temperance may rally, and repeat the fatal compromise, that has so long bedeviled and well nigh suffocated them. Second, that the friends of freedom may take warning, and not suffer their noble cause to be smothered by simple compromises.

REVELATION OF AFFINITIES.

The progress of events is rapidly developing and exhibiting the natural affinities of things. Earnest loyalty will run into anti-slavery, and these ripen into rampant abolitionism, in spite of every thing. Abolitionism, however much maligned and denounced as treasonable, will persistently cling to the banner of loyalty, and do stoutly battle against the rebellion. Even the mendacious slave, that is seldom detected in telling the truth with a falsehood would answer its purpose, is consoled to *Herald* the fact that George Thompson, the notorious British abolitionist, is among the defenders of the North, against the South and of the Federal Government against the Rebellion and its trans-Atlantic confederates.

Anti-slavery, on the other hand, with all its claims to conservatism and respectability, cannot resist its own inherent impulse to run into disorganization, secession and rebellion. The *Journal of Commerce*, the very oracle of pro-slavery Union-safety Congress, becomes so sympathetic with treasonable disunion, that it scarcely keeps itself out of the hands of the Government, rousing itself to repress thirings of secession. Of two brothers, educated under the joint influence of the *Journal of Commerce*, New York Observer, the pulpit of the Irish Presbyterian Church, and the Colonization Society, one turns up in the Rebel army, the other in the office of the War Department, and gets himself locked up in a Federal Fort, where he had been threatening, through the *Herald*, to lead up the abolitionists.

Another—if be another—revelation of natural or rather inherent affinities, is found in the identity of position between the *Herald*, the panther of impurity, the reviler of the Puritans and of Puritan New-England, and the sanctimonious *Journal of Commerce*, the conservator of cotton theology in the churches.

Democracy, falsely so called, allies itself to slavery, and by the law of moral affinity, comes up in the army of rebellion against democratic institutions, intent on the establishment of a military despotism on the ruins of freedom.

Anti-Democracy, whether in Europe or America, railing at Democracy as disorganization, anarchy, infidelity, mob







